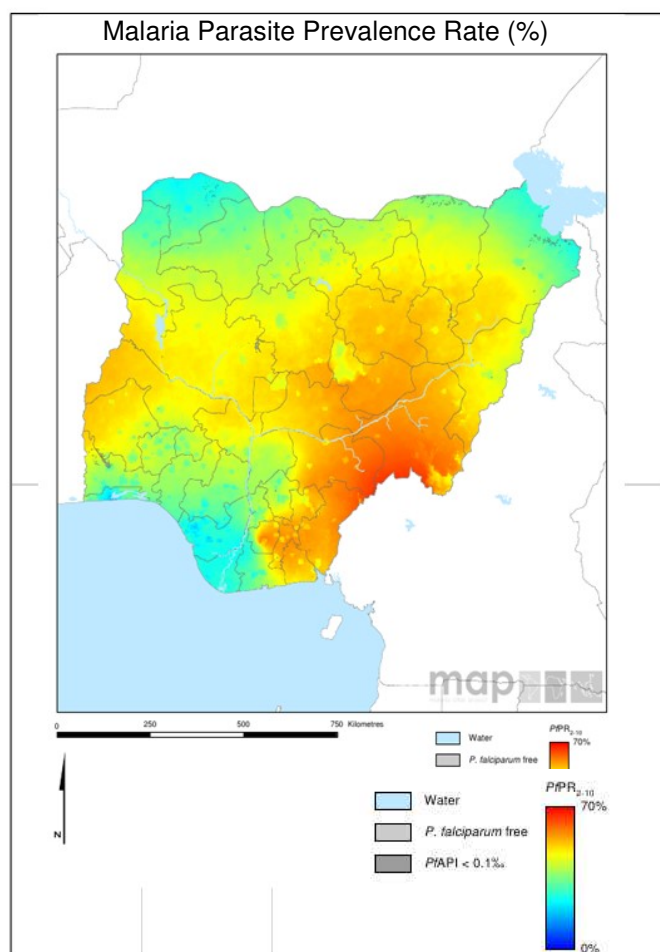


Scorecard for Accountability and Action



Malaria transmission in Nigeria takes place all year round in the south but is more seasonal in the northern regions. The annual reported number of malaria cases in 2017 was 18,690,954 cases.

Metrics

Commodities Financed and Financial Control	
LLIN financing 2019 projection (% of need)	65
Public sector RDT financing 2019 projection (% of need)	92
Public sector ACT financing 2019 projection (% of need)	27
World Bank rating on public sector management and institutions 2017 (CPIA Cluster D)	2.8
Insecticide Resistance Monitoring, Implementation and Impact	
Insecticide classes with mosquito resistance in representative sentinel sites confirmed since 2010	4
Insecticide resistance monitored since 2015 and data reported to WHO	
National Insecticide Resistance Monitoring and Management Plan	
Scale of Implementation of iCCM (2017)	
Operational LLIN/IRS coverage (% of at risk population)	63
Change in Estimated Malaria Incidence(2010–2017)	
Change in Estimated Malaria Mortality rate(2010–2017)	
Tracer Indicators for Maternal and Child Health and NTDs	
Mass Treatment Coverage for Neglected Tropical Disease (NTD index, %)(2017)	60
Estimated % of Total Population living with HIV who have access to antiretroviral therapy (2017)	33
Estimated % of children (0–14 years old) living with HIV who have access to antiretroviral therapy (2017)	26
% deliveries assisted by skilled birth attendant	43
Postnatal care (within 48 hrs)	37
Exclusive breastfeeding (% children < 6 months)	23
Vitamin A Coverage 2016 (2 doses)	56
DPT3 coverage 2017 (vaccination among 0-11 month olds)	42

Key

	Target achieved or on track
	Progress but more effort required
	Not on track
	No data
	Not applicable

Malaria

Progress

Nigeria has carried out insecticide resistance monitoring since 2015 and has reported the results to WHO and has recently finalised the development of the national insecticide resistance monitoring and management plan. Nigeria has enhanced the tracking and accountability mechanisms for malaria with the development of the Malaria Control and Elimination Scorecard. Nigeria has decreased the estimated malaria mortality rate by more than 40% since 2010. The country is also showing leadership in malaria control through its participation in the High Burden High Impact approach.

Impact

The annual reported number of malaria cases in 2017 was 18,690,954.

Key Challenges

- Funding gaps to achieve and sustain universal coverage of all malaria interventions in 2018-2020.
- Mobilising sufficient domestic resources to meet the Global Fund incentive funding requirements.

RMNCAH and NTDs

Progress

Progress in addressing Neglected Tropical Diseases (NTDs) in Nigeria is measured using a composite index calculated from preventive chemotherapy coverage achieved for lymphatic filariasis, onchocerciasis, schistosomiasis, soil transmitted helminths and trachoma. Preventive chemotherapy coverage in Nigeria is good for onchocerciasis (80%), for schistosomiasis (74%), for soil transmitted helminths (71%), for lymphatic filariasis (62%). The coverage is low for trachoma (30%). Overall, the NTD preventive chemotherapy coverage index for Nigeria in 2017 is 60, which represents a substantial increase compared with the 2016 index value (48).

Previous Key Recommended Actions

Objective	Action Item	Suggested completion timeframe	Progress	Comments - key activities/accomplishments since last quarterly report
RMNCAH ¹ : Optimise quality of care	a. Work to accelerate coverage of ARTs in the total population and in children under 14 years of age	Q1 2017		Nigeria has increased ART coverage in the total population by 2%. Nigeria has developed a national paediatric ART acceleration plan aligned to 90-90-90 (2016-2018/9) and has shifted policy to Test-and-Treat for all children and Option B+ for PMTC T. HIV programme integration is ongoing within routine child health care tools for iCCM. The planned prevalence survey in 2018 will allow better targeting and programming moving forward

¹ RMNCAH metrics, recommended actions and response tracked through WHO

Objective	Action Item	Suggested completion timeframe	Progress	Comments - key activities/accomplishments since last quarterly report
RMNCAH ¹ : Optimise quality of care	b. Investigate and address the reasons for the decreasing coverage of postnatal care	Q4 2018		No progress reported
	c. Investigate and address the reasons for the reported decrease in vitamin A coverage	Q2 2019		Deliverable not yet due

Nigeria has responded positively to the RMNCAH recommended actions addressing low coverage of skilled birth attendants and exclusive breastfeeding, and continues to track progress as these actions are implemented.

Key

	Action achieved
	Some progress
	No progress
	Deliverable not yet due

¹ RMNCAH metrics, recommended actions and response tracked through WHO